

# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 8.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION FOR Mrs. T. P. Corder, at her residence, corner Tazewell and Henry streets, all of her household goods and furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, September 27th. sep26-27 G. L. STEVENS.

## Lansdowne

## Business and Residence Lots

Five hundred lots of this valuable property, all within the corporate limits of the city of Roanoke, Va., will be put on the market.

OCTOBER 1, 1890.

This land lies between the Melrose property and the Norfolk and Western railroad, and is the most valuable property yet placed upon the market in this city.

It is situated east of the Roanoke Iron Company's furnace, and adjoining the Hyde Park Addition.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company have recently purchased a portion of this property, and are now about erecting some valuable improvements thereon.

Negotiations are just about closed for the location of a \$5,000,000 steel plant near the business portion of this property.

This will probably be the greatest opportunity ever offered for valuable and well located property within the city limits.

The Roanoke and Salem Dummy Line runs within one block of this property, and the projected lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads will run near this property on their entrance into Roanoke.

Price lists and maps will be in the hands of all Roanoke real estate agents on October 1.

WANTED—A young man or good stout boy to learn to feed a printing press. Apply after 1 p. m. at Times office.

THE QUARRY TRACT, containing 410 nice building lots, for sale as a whole at \$75,000—only \$183 each—lying immediately south of the Machine-Shops Furnace and adjacent to the principal industries of the city. Lots in Oak Ridge, adjoining this property on the north, are held at more than double the price asked for these. The best Stone Quarry in the city about the center of the tract. For particulars see J. R. HOCKADAY, sep21-10t 105 First st., S. W.

## A SCANDAL OUT.

Two Well-Known Roanokers Mixed in an Embroglio.

One man's indiscretion and another's foolish tongue brought a serious scandal in the mayor's court yesterday afternoon. Some two months ago Mr. J. B. O'Meara, with his wife, boarded at the house of a well-known lady. While there he claims to have discovered a state of things which compelled him to leave the house. According to Mr. O'Meara, Mr. Keely, foreman of one of the divisions of the Machine Works, was implicated. Mr. O'Meara left the house, notifying the lady why he left.

He presumably communicated the reason to others, and it finally became a matter of town talk. A mutual friend of the two men made an effort to have the report corrected, or the matter arranged in some way, and they met on the night of September 18.

Keely went prepared with a loaded revolver and a "lie bill" drawn up, and forced O'Meara to sign it under protest. O'Meara was also armed, but did not draw his weapon, as Keely had evidently "got the drop" on him.

O'Meara thought that he had been badly treated, and four days ago demanded the return of the paper. It was returned yesterday, but when he learned that photographs of the paper had been made, the matter was put in the hands of his counsel. The papers and photographs were then all given up by some of the party, but O'Meara was mad and Keely was arraigned before Mayor Evans charged with an assault on O'Meara.

He pleaded guilty, and did not deny having forced O'Meara to sign the papers. When asked if he would have killed O'Meara had he refused to sign the paper, he declined to answer. He was fined \$25 and required to give a peace bond of \$1,000, which was given.

## THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Secretary Helper Will Turn Over the Bantling to Its Members This Evening.

All the arrangements are completed for the Commercial Club's grand opening in the Exchange building this evening. Every business man in Roanoke who has any pride in the city or its interest is expected to get into his best Sunday coat and go. The reception lasts from 8 to 10, and will be a thoroughly enjoyable affair in every sense of the word.

Secretary Hinton Helper has done everything in his power to bring the affair off in a creditable manner. He has been indefatigable in his labors and will turn over the Commercial Club a full-plledged infant to its members tonight.

President Kimball Passes Through.

President F. J. Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, passed through the city early yesterday morning en route from Philadelphia to the New River division of the road. Colonel Frank Huger accompanied him from this city. Mr. Kimball travelled in a special car.

## The Weather To-day.

For Virginia, fair, stationary temperature, except warmer in southern portion, variable winds.

## INSPECTING THE INFANTRY.

The Inspector General Scrutinizes Our Crack Company.

Sixty-Four Brave Soldier Boys Withstand Colonel Joe Lane Stearne's Rigorous Examination—Guns are Right and Equipments up to Mark—He Seldom Draws His Note Book.

Sixty-four members of the Roanoke Light Infantry were drawn up at "order arms" last night in the armory, corner of Third street and Earnest avenue. It was inspection night and Colonel Joe Lane Stearne, inspector general of the State, was on hand and made several of the boys tremble.

Colonel Stearne came down from Pulaski at 9:35, the train being over two hours late. The company assembled at the armory at 8 o'clock, and upon learning of the delayed train decided to await its arrival. Just before it was due the company formed and started for the depot to escort the colonel to the armory. He was met just in front of Lyle's drugstore and they returned.

The company presented a very fine appearance, and the spectators were proud of the boys. The guns, bayonets and cartridge boxes were as bright as new pins with perhaps two exceptions, and the helmets glistened in the glare of the electric light.

The company was only called on to perform one or two movements, but they were executed in first rate style, notwithstanding there were probably a dozen men in ranks who have only been soldier boys a week.

Col. Stearne was assisted in the inspection by Col. Jones, of the First Regiment and Col. Brooke, of the Second. Each gun was taken from the soldier and given a thorough examination inside and out, after which it was returned and brought to "order arms." Anything was found wrong with them, any rust on the barrel or dirt inside, the inspector jotted a line or two in his note book, and the man who owns the gun will hear from the adjutant-general and a fine will be the result. One or two of the boys were uneasy, and gave a sigh of relief when Sergeant E. Lyle gave the command, "break ranks." After the inspection was over Captain C. Lyle and Lieutenant E. Lyle were examined by Col. Stearne at Hotel Roanoke.

Following are the officers and privates who answered to the roll-call last night: Captain Charles Lyle, Second Lieutenant Edward Lyle, Junior Second Lieutenant W. B. Moss, Third Sergeant A. L. Payne, Fourth Sergeant W. H. Prezman, Fifth Sergeant C. R. Bush, Quartermaster Sergeant Teaford Clingenpeel, First Corporal W. V. Wev, Second Corporal A. P. Tallafiero, Third Corporal C. A. Carpenter, Fourth Corporal A. B. Botts, Jr., Privates Abbott, Bennett, Bentley, Beamer, Buckner, Burks, Chapman, Childs, Crute, Dawson, Dickenson, Dyer, N. C., Dyer, J. W., Elliott, Engleby, Ehrhart, Ferguson, Flippo, Ford, Gooch, Gregory, Gold, Hanger, Hatcher, Hicks, Jones, G. C., Kent, Lips, Loving, Maupin, J. M., Maupin, W. C., Martin, Moore, Moses, Payne, J. M., Payne, B., Perkins, Patterson, Stone, Sadler, Starkey, Slaughter, Terrill, Tillman, Traynham, Trout, Venable, Walthall, Welford, Whitesell, Willis, Woodson, Wright.

Col. Henry C. Jones, of the First Regiment, which is composed of the six companies of Richmond, accompanied Inspector General Stearne to Roanoke to inspect the Light Infantry, and was at Hotel Roanoke last night. Col. Jones has long been commander of the First, and is the idol of his men. He is quiet and cool, the man for a leader, but can talk interestingly. He was favorably impressed with the display of Roanoke's soldier boys.

## Odd Fellows at Vinton.

Messrs. A. Benning, G. W. Chenault and Charles D. Fox organized a lodge of Odd Fellows at Vinton Friday night. The officers elected were B. F. Smith, noble grand; Captain W. C. Bass, vice grand; George S. Jack, secretary, and R. H. Cartright, chaplain. The name adopted was Mount Hermon, and it will meet every Friday evening. The lodge starts out with twenty-five charter members, and the first degree was conferred on twelve of them Friday night.

## Thieves Are Active.

The thieving that has been going on around here for some time seems to be increasing. Miss Funkhouser, who keeps a boarding house at No. 126 Kirk avenue, was the last victim. Some one entered her residence Thursday night by a rear door and took a watch and several articles of clothing. The police have no clue yet, but a big scoop will be made before long.

## Caused by the Wreck.

Shenandoah Valley train No. 3 was three hours and forty minutes late last night on account of a wreck of two freight trains that occurred about twenty-five miles south of Milnes. No one was hurt.

## To Shell the Natives.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—A British man of war has been ordered to proceed from Zanzibar to Vita to inquire into the recent massacre there of a German merchant and seven German employees by natives. A dispatch from Berlin denies the report that Germany has demanded satisfaction and compensation from England for the killing.

## Base Ball Yesterday.

Association—Columbus-Syracuse postponed on account of rain. Louisville, 1; Rochester, 1; (ten innings; drawn on account of darkness). First game, St. Louis, 15; Athletic, 3. Second game (five innings). St. Louis, 7; Athletic, 3. League—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Brotherhood—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

## NO MORE POLYGAMY.

President Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, Makes a Denial.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26.—The following letter from President Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, is published to controvert statements that polygamy is being taught and polygamous marriages are still being celebrated in the church:

To Whom It May Concern: Press dispatches having been sent from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published for political purposes, to the effect that the Utah commission in their recent report to the Secretary of the Interior, allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that forty or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June or during the past year; also, that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught, encouraged and urged the continuance of the practice of polygamy. I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that the charges are false.

We are not teaching polygamy or plural marriage; or permitting any person to enter into its practice, and I deny that either forty or any other number of plural marriages have during that period been solemnized in our temples or in any other place in the territory.

One case has been reported in which the parties allege that the marriage was performed in the endowment house in Salt Lake City in the spring of 1889. But I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony. Whatever was done in this matter was without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence the endowment house was by my instructions taken down without delay.

Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I do hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws and to use all my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise.

There is nothing in my teachings to the church, or in those of my associates, during the time specified which can reasonably be construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey such teaching he has been promptly reprimanded; and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

## FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS.

That is the Size of the Party to Visit Roanoke in October.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—To-morrow's Manufacturer's Record will say: We have already secured the names of 184 of the visiting English Iron and Steel Institute delegates who have agreed to go on the Southern excursion. The total number of delegates will be about 300, and of these we have word so far, as already stated, of nearly two-thirds who intend to go South in preference to the Lake Superior trip.

In fact, only about fifty members had signified their intention of taking the Northern trip up to the time of sailing from Europe. We can safely count on 200 members of the English institute and 75 to 100 of the German and French visitors, or an aggregate of about 300, to which must be added many American iron and steel makers and quite a number of ladies for the Southern trip. The South must, therefore, be prepared to royally entertain at least 400 to 500 guests.

It is gratifying to note that many of the most distinguished iron and steel makers of Great Britain, including such men as Sir James Kitson, president of the British Iron and Steel Institute; Sir Lowthian Bell, ex-president; J. S. Jeans, secretary, and P. C. Gilchrist and E. P. Martin, directors, are among the number who realize the advisability of making a personal examination of the South's iron and coal resources.

## Racing Yesterday.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special]—The Gravesend track was fetlock deep in mud, and scratches were numerous.

First race, a three-year-old sweepstakes, for non-winners, \$1,000 added, six furlongs—Veronica won, Druidess second, Lord Dalmeny third; time, 1:16 1/4. Second race, handicap, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, mile and one-sixteenth—Rhono won, Diablo second, Defaulter, third; time, 1:51. Third race, selling sweepstakes, two-year-olds, \$1,000 added, six furlongs—Donohue won, Lepanto second, Adventurer third; time, 1:17 1/4. Fourth race, three-year-old sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, one mile—Bravo won, Elkton second, Granite third; time, 1:47 1/4. Fifth race, three-year-old selling sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, six furlongs—Ruth won, White Nose second, Drumstick third; time, 1:17. Sixth race, high-weight handicap, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, five furlongs—Rival won, Eolo second, Best Boy third; time, 1:03 1/4.

## Beyond the Wolf.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 26.—[Special]—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Times, in which she expresses great gratitude for the timely aid rendered during the recent financial straits of herself and daughter. She states further that in view of the passage of the bill granting her a pension, the emergency has been tide over and she desires no further financial assistance.

## Saint McKinley Be Praised.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—In the House today, Mr. McKinley offered for reference to the committee on ways and means the following resolution: That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall declare their respective houses adjourned Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

## THE DAY'S DOINGS IN CONGRESS

The World's Fair Progress to be Looked After.

Mr. Enloe Makes His Point Against Postmaster Wheat—The Course of Routine Interrupted by the Tariff Conference Report—Minor Legislation Railroaded Through.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, from the World Fair committee, reported a resolution providing that a sub-committee of five members, of that committee shall be appointed by the chairman to inquire into the progress of details for holding the proposed exhibition, to examine into the amount of space allotted to various Government displays and all other matters which the sub-committee may deem advisable, and to report to the House at the beginning of the next session. It was adopted.

The subcommittee under the foregoing resolution will be composed as follows: John W. Chandler, chairman; Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Nathan Frank, Missouri; Russell P. Flower, New York; Wm. L. Wilson, West Virginia.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution stating that the postmaster of the House has on the roll of his employees, at \$100 a month, a Mr. Bradley, who works in the Government Printing Office, and that said Bradley pays \$95 a month to a son of the postmaster, who does not work in the postoffice, and directing the committee on accounts to investigate the allegations.

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Enloe referred to the resolution offered by him yesterday, and complained of his being deprived of the floor in parliamentary, but rather unfair manner.

The Speaker suggested that the gentleman was out of order in not confining himself to the resolution under consideration. Mr. Enloe retorted that sometimes it appeared that the Speaker saw gentlemen on the Democratic side out of order much more quickly than he did gentlemen on the Republican side.

The Speaker replied that in some instances the gentlemen on the Democratic side were much more clearly out of order. Mr. Blount was also called to order for not speaking directly to the matter under consideration. He resented this and declared that only the other day, when the resolution expunging the Kennedy speech from the Record was under consideration, Mr. Kennedy had been permitted to go on for 20 minutes re-affirming that speech.

The Speaker inquired whether the gentleman from Georgia had objected. Mr. Blount replied that there were times when the Speaker should object. The Speaker said that he had seen nothing of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, that called for his interference. The gentleman had been allowed by the House to make an explanation. Mr. Blount remarked that the explanation was a reiteration of the offense. The Speaker did not think so. No one had objected to it. Mr. Blount retorted that no one had objected to the delivery of the first speech, not even the Speaker.

The Speaker thought that the gentleman did not mean to incorporate in his speech an intimation that the present occupant was in the chair. Mr. Blount said that he did not mean the present occupant. He knew that the Speaker had been out of the city at the time. Mr. Enloe again took the floor and he also alluded to Kennedy's speech, and was called to order by the Speaker. He protested and said that on questions of privilege the Speaker had allowed gentlemen a great range in discussion. The Speaker inquired what gentlemen were meant. Mr. Enloe replied that he referred to gentlemen on both sides. He instanced the case of the gentleman from Arkansas (Rogers) who, on a question of privilege, had been allowed to speak for an hour attacking the Speaker, an attack which the Speaker had taken very courteously.

The Speaker said it was true that the gentleman from Arkansas and other gentlemen had made attacks on the chair which should not have been permitted.

Mr. Enloe—While we are settling these little matters—

The Speaker—But the question is on the resolution and the House is not settling these little matters.

Mr. Enloe—It does not come with propriety from any occupant of the chair to indulge in wit and sarcasm and witticisms at the expense of members on the floor.

The Speaker—The chair calls the gentleman from Tennessee to order. The gentleman will address himself to the resolution.

This he did, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, the Senate bill was passed, authorizing the Mobile, Girard and Kansas City railroad to cross certain rivers in Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Alabama river, near Selma.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Indian and Banana rivers.

While bills were being called up by members interested in them and acted upon, Mr. McKinley entered the chamber with the conference report on the tariff bill under his arm, and he was greeted with applause from the Republican side. He submitted the report, and it was ordered printed in the Record.

Mr. McKinley then gave notice that to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal, he would call up the report for consideration and final disposition.

the House had never heard or seen the conference report. It could not be properly studied within the time indicated. He hoped McKinley would allow the report to go over until Monday instead of to-morrow.

Mr. McKinley said he must insist upon the consideration of the report after the reading of the Journal to-morrow. Mr. McMillin thereupon insisted upon the reading of the conference report. The reading of the report was not completed when 6 o'clock arrived, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

## WORKING FOR THE NICKEL.

The Joint Million-Dollar Resolution Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—[Special]—In the Senate to-day the House joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the purchase of nickel for naval purposes was laid before the Senate. Mr. Cameron offered an amendment providing that such nickel shall be equitably distributed among contractors of nickel-steel armor plating.

Mr. Hale said that there had never been so complete and demonstrating a test of the value of an amalgamation of nickel with steel for steel plates for vessels and ordnance as the recent one at Annapolis. The result of that experiment was so remarkable that the Secretary of the Navy deemed it essential that he should, while the opportunity offered, secure control of nickel enough to make an alloy for plates now being formed. The committee on naval affairs had had a full hearing, at which the results of the test were submitted; and he had been unanimously authorized to report the joint resolution. The House of Representatives had passed it; and it was very desirable that the Senate should pass it to-day.

In the course of debate it was explained that it was contemplated that the Navy Department should own and control the use of nickel purchased under this joint resolution; that the matter had been amicably arranged with the contractors for furnishing armor plate; that the principal source of the supply of nickel is New Caledonia and Canada; that the Canada mine is owned by a citizen of this country, and that there were reasons which it was not advisable to make public for acting promptly.

Mr. Gorman, while approving of the object of the proposed purchase, raised an objection against bringing in the proposition at this late hour of the session, and he suggested a number of troubles that may arise in the future growing out of changes in the methods of constructing vessels which will result from carrying it into effect. Messrs. Hawley, Plumb and Gray also came into discussion.

Finally Mr. Hale consented to let the joint resolution go over till tomorrow, saying that he would call it up immediately after the routine morning business. Consideration of the calendar was resumed. The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Alabama river was passed; also the House bill granting leaves of absence to the clerks and employees in the first and second class postoffices. Some time was spent in discussing the land court bill and the bill to amend immigration laws, but neither was passed. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

## THE ROCK CREEK PARK BILL

Passes the Senate with Mild Show of Disapproval.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—Senator Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, appropriating \$133,000 for the purchase for use of the Senate of the Malthy House, corner New Jersey avenue and B street, northwest, with the vacant lots on the north side.

The conference report presented yesterday on the bill to establish Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia, was taken up. Senators Gorman and Gibson favored the park, but deprecated the requirement that the people of the District shall pay half the cost and half of the yearly expenditures.

Mr. Reagan spoke against the unnecessary extent of the park—2,000 acres—whereas the Great Central park of New York contained only 700 acres. Mr. Sherman expressed his regret that the park had not been established ten years ago, when the land could have been obtained for \$200,000, and also spoke against the designation of the army officers for the work of laying out the park and against requiring the District to bear half the burden. The report was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval.

## INTERESTING FIGURES.

Superintendent Porter Emits a Few More Populations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—The Census Bureau to-day announced populations of cities and towns as follows: Charlottesville, Va., 5,562; increase, 2,888, or 107.84 per cent.; Danville, Va., 10,285; increase, 2,759, or 36.66 per cent.; Lynchburg, Va., 19,779; increase, 3,820, or 23.94 per cent.; Staunton, Va., 6,921; increase, 257, or 3.88 per cent.; Selma, Ala., 7,626; increase, 97, or 1.29 per cent.; Mobile, Ala., 31,822; increase, 2,690, or 9.23 per cent.

## Buying Silver on a Falling Market.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—The Treasury department to-day purchased 105,000 ounces of silver, paying \$1.13 for 4,000 ounces, and \$1.13 1/4 for 60,500 ounces. The amount offered was 166,000 ounces. The total purchases of silver to date, under the new law, is 7,277,000 ounces. The Treasury Department gave notice to-day that the Government has purchased all the silver authorized by law for the present month, and that no further offers will be considered until after October 1.

## THE TARIFF CONFEREES AGREE.

The Long Expected Report Makes its Appearance.

To Go into Effect October 6. With the Bonded Period Extended to February 1—Senator Plumb's Customs Commission Thrown Overboard—Details of Tariff Changes—The Sugar Schedule—Tobacco Taxes Lightened.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—The tariff conference committee had to deal with 464 amendments, many of them involving cardinal differences of principle in treatment, and many were the subject of bitter controversy between conflicting interests. In the more important items of this kind, the result of the committee's action was as follows: The date when the bill is to take effect was made October 6. February 1 next is fixed as the ultimate date upon which goods deposited in bond before October 1 may be withdrawn at the old rates of duty. All of the paragraphs inserted by the Senate providing for a customs commission were stricken out by the conference.

The reciprocity provision which was to take effect July 1, next, is changed to take effect January 1, 1892. On binding twine the rate is fixed at 7-10 cents, but on other manilla cordage the rate is advanced from 1 1/2 cents to 1 3/4 cents per pound, more than was agreed upon by either house.

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or part of hemp, flax, jute or jute butts, valued at six cents or less per square yard, 1 1/2 cents a yard; more than six cents, 1 3/4 cents a yard.

In the case of sugar the conference, in place of a uniform bounty of 2 cents on grades of eighty and above, provided by the House, included maple sugar and adopted the following provisions: That on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the producer of sugar testing not less than ninety degrees from beets, sorghum or sugar cane, grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and upon such sugar testing less than ninety degrees, and not less than eighty degrees, a bounty of 1 1/2 cents per pound.

In case of imported sugars, the House line of No. 16 Dutch standard, below which sugar is to be free, is adopted; but upon higher grades, the result was a compromise as follows: All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of 5-10 of 1 cent per pound; provided, that all such sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay 1-10 of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for when exported from any country which pays a bounty on the exportation of any sugar included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugar or lower strength.

Provided further that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in beet sugar factories and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States from beets shall be admitted duty free until the first day of July, 1892. Provided, that any duty collected on any of the above-described machinery purchased abroad and imported into the United States for uses above indicated since January 1, 1890, shall be refunded. On glucose the House rate of 3/4 cent a pound is retained.

The Senate provided that the sugar schedule and bounty provision was to take effect March 1, next, but the conference fixed upon April 1 as the date of operation, with a provision that No. 13 sugar may be meantime refined in bond without duty.

In the case of fresh or frozen fish from American fisheries, made free by both Houses, the conference has imposed the limitation that they must be caught by American vessels in fresh waters. Other fish are made dutiable at 2 1/2 cents per pound, a split between House and Senate rates.

In case of sawed boards and lumber of white pine the House recedes from its \$1.50 rate. The Senate rate of \$1 is adopted, and provision for the retention of old duties to cover a foreign export duty is retained. The duty on cedar posts is fixed at 20 per cent.; on hard cabinet wood board at 15 per cent., and on veneers at 20 per cent. The Senate rate of \$1 on pine clap-boards is allowed to stand, as well as its rate on shingles of 20 cents per thousand for white pine and 30 cents for others.

Of changes made in the internal revenue sections the conference statement is as follows: "The Senate struck out all provisions of the bill as passed by the House providing for reduction of internal revenue taxes and the abolition of special taxes or annual license on dealers in tobacco, cigars and peddlers of tobacco and cigars. The conference committee restored those provisions and those reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff to six cents per pound instead of four cents, as provided by the House bill.

"The paragraphs relating to the sale of tobacco grown by small farmers without being required to pay special tax having been restored, by the restoration of these paragraphs nearly seven hundred thousand persons are relieved from the payment of annoying special taxes which as now imposed by law. The reduction which will be made in the revenue by these changes in the internal revenue laws will be over six million dollars on the basis of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and nearly six million on the basis of the receipts of the preceding fiscal year.

## Slavin and McAuliffe.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special]—The fight between Slavin and McAuliffe will come off at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

Later—Slavin won the fight in second round.